their respective positions, and their arrangements for the future, they have signed the breaty, by which they engage mutually and resiprecally not to enter into any arrangement with the Czar without having first deliberated thereupon in common. By this article Austria has become the arbiter of the war without having incurred any risk, or even broken off ber good understanding and diplomatic relations with Russia. In the second article the Emperor of Austria engages to defend the Danubian Principalities, which he has occupied, against any Bussian attack, and solemnly stipulates that his occupation shall not interfere with the free movements of the Anglo French or Ottoman Broops upon the same territories; still this consession is restricted, if not altogether cancelled. by the second part of the article, which declares that every question relating either to the exceptional and provisional state of the Principalities, or to the free passage of the different armies across their territory, shall be examined and regulated by a mixed commission at Vienna, between the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, and Great Britain, Turkey being likewise invited to send a Plenipotentiary to the Commission. By Article 3, England and France guarantee their aid to Austria in case hostilities should break out between Russia and Austria, and in this case Article 4 reiterates and enforces once more the stipulations of Article 1, not to entertain any proposition on the part of the Czar without having come to an understanding between themselves. For such advantages Austria gives the promise, in the 5th Article, that in case general peace should not be recatablished in the course of the present year, (1554,) that, together with France and England, she will deliberate ( ) without delay upon effectual means for obtaining the object of their alliance. The 6th Article invites Prussia to join the treaty, and the 7th regulates the time of the ratification. Such is the measure which was to secure the peace of Europe! The funds fell slightly when the treaty was published, and Lord John Russell's remarks were fully born out. Prussia has, as yet, not found it necessary to accede to the alliance. The war, on the whole, is not popular in Germany. Whatever the ministerial papers of England may say about German interests being jeopardized by Russian encreachments in Turkey, the Germans feel only their actual oppression. They long for freedom and unity, and the alliance of England with Austria forebodes neither German freedom nor German unity. Should the war against Russia be carried on, not as a territorial war, but as a war of principles. all Germany would rise to support the cause of

the wavering policy of Prussia. The discussion in Parliament about the foreign legion has roused ill feelings in Germany. The Ministers have indeed formed the plan of enlisting the German emigrants, in transitu, and forming & foreign legion. Still it seemed that their plan was to buy German troops from some of the German princes, in the way in which they bought Hessians in the American war. Such an idea is revolting to the Germans, and the epithets of "cut-throats and assassins," already bestowed by the Opposition on the German legion, are not likely to make service in it very popular. As to the English public, they are indiguant at the idea of carrying on the war by mercenaries. The indignation is so great that the Government hurries the measure through Parliament with an indecent haste, in order to prevent the expression of public feeling by meetings and petitions before the bill has become the law of the country. The employment of the Militis force for the garrison of the Mediterranean fortresses, which sets several regiments of the line free to proceed to the Crimea, is by far more popular; still the opinion begins to take root that the present Ministry is entirely incapable of carrying on the war. The discreet conduct of the Opposition, which does not factiously obstruct the passing of the ministerial bills, though exposing their faults most severely, has won more popularity to Disraeli and Lord Derby. The independent members of Parliament, and even some of the usual supporters of the Government, vote often with the Tories, who might easily destroy the present Government; still they to ot like to assume the responsibilities of an illconducted war, and expect the coalition to break down under its own blunders and mismanagement.

freedom. Under the present circumstances they look with diffidence on England and France, and with fear on Russia, though they are ashamed of

There is scarcely anything of importance to reerd from the seat of war. From the 5th of November up to the 13th of December, the operations were nearly on a stand still. The baggage of the officers, missent in September, has not even now turned up; the coats of the soldiers are threadbare; they sleep under wet blankets on the mud; all communication with Balaklava is stopped, on account of the impassable roads; and the assault of Sevastopol belongs to those events which are looming in the distant future. Prince Menchikoff has received recuforcements of about 30,000 men. and, with the frost, we may again hear of bloody battles.

The cloud which has been pressing upon the mind of the Duke of Cambridge, begins to pass away. His friends believe he may fully recover, and return to his command in the Crimes.

There is no particular change in the affairs of Denmark and Spain, still both these countries are to play a prominent part in the crisis of next

Parliament is to meet about the end of January. As there is no danger of peace now, we shall probably be informed soon of the result of the deliberations of Austria. In Vienna it is fully admitted that a war with Russia is entirely out of the question, and even in Lordon we hear that up to the beginning of March Austria cannot be expected to take the field. The correspondent of The Times acknowledges that Austria will always remain neutral, still he takes it for an advantage not to see her in alliance with the Czar. The latest explanation Austria has given of the treaty, is rather strange. The Lloyd, an Austrian paper, contained on the 9th a strong artiele against Russia, and was immediately suppressed. The editor lost the privilege of publi-

## TURKEY.

Prem Our Own Correspondent.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1854

Sevastepol still holds out against the united forces or England and France. Strong recuforcements are said to be on their way from both of these countries, especially from the latter. Gibraltar, Malta, and the garrisons of Corfu, have been compelled to give up their topops of the One would naturally infer from it that the Suitan

line, to make place for the more irregular militia volunteers from England, and murch to the succor of the brave, but ineffectual, army in the Crimes. It is said here that France is to send 58,000 more men, and that 25,000 of them are to be paid by England. Here are French troops subsidized by her hereditary enemy. Surely we do live in strange times! The weather has been of the worst kind for nearly two meaths. Rain and wind have poured and blown with such violence as to create the impression on the minds of many that even the elements warred against the Allies. At this place we hear but little news from the Russians. What the condition of the besieged Sevastopol, and what inconveniences are experienced by the Czar's troops outside, are but im perfected by the Czar's troops outside, are out im-perfectly known. No donot that from spies and deserters the commanders-in-chief of the two al-lied forces can form some estimate of their enemies. All of the troops of Gen. Liprandi, which made so scrious an attack upon the Allies at Inker-kermann, and where so many fell on both sides. kermann, and where so many the made a forced march from Odessa, leaving their tents behind them. Consequently, their position in the open field, during all of the late had weather, has been of the most uncomfortable kind. It is also said that previsions are becoming very scarce in the Crimea, at least in the vicinity of the Russian army; and that the roads there are so very bad, and the soil so thick and clayer, during the rains, that it is utterly impossible to convey any from the interior of the country. All the ports of the Crimea are in the hands of the Allies. ports of the Crimea are in the hands of the Allies, who procure supplies from the southern ports of the Black Sea and from Constantinopte. The Al-lies are making preparations to pass the winter, if need he, before Sevastopol; and, for this purpose, purchasing planks, with which to construct

The cost at which the victories of Balaklava The cost at which the victories of Balaklava and Inkermann have been gained by the Allies, has deeply impressed the friends and well-wishers of the cause which they have come into Turkey to support. All the churches in Constantinople (Catholic and Protestam) have offered up prayers for the success and preservation of the Allied army. Even the Armenian community of this capital has offered up similar prayers, and made an address to the present firmad Vizier. Reschid Pasha, expressive of its good wishes on so momentous an occasion. It states that "together with all the faithful Rance. (Cristian subjects,) of His Imformity, filled with gratifude for all the benefits which it has enjoyed, under the beneficent shadow of their beloved sovereign, they have never ceased to offer up their prayers to Heaven for the success of the allied forces in the "ven for the success of the allied forces in the "Crimea, and the triumph of His Majesty's "arms." This expression of devotion is the more remarkable, as the Armenian, as well as the Greek community of the capital, has heretofore been somewhat suspected of offering up its best wishes in favor of the Czar; who, at least in its cyes, is a Christian sovereign and not a Mohammedan Sultan. These two communities are also the most numerous and wealthy in Turkey, and they have both suffered greatly from Mussulman injustice during the past fitty years, so that there injustice during the past fitty years, so that there is not a doubt but that the great body of both of them are quietly insulging in the hope that the present wretchedly corrupt form of the Turkish Government, with its innumerable means of grossingustics and despote power over not only its Christian to the contract of the contract o tian subjects at the capital, but much more so in the provinces, may disappear before another, even if that other be Russian. Acts of direct violence and despetism are seldom heard of of late years in Constantinople, under the eyes, as it were, of all the foreign legations, and, what is more, of the correspondents of European and American papers. Yet this is no fair criterion of the rectified of the Yet this is no fair criterion of the rectifude of the Gevernment, which, as Lord Stratford de Red-cliffe declared in his famous speech in the Hotel d'Angleterre, at Pera, in 1852, that the very atmosphere of Constantinople is tainted by it.

"tainted by it."
In the Episcopal Church—or rather Chapel—of
the British Embassy, the talented and eloquent
chaplain lately set apart a day for particular
prayer and humiliation in favor of the brave men
at Sevastopol. His language on the occasion was very apprepriate. He did not directly ask the Giver of all gifts and power to give the victory to the troops of England and France, but, in the supposition that the death of so many brave men, and their want of success in their enterprise, were occasioned by the sins of the nations, he humbled blusself and the congregation before the Lord, and timself and the congregation before the Lord, and implored His mercy. In his eloquent address, he spoke of the great efficacy of prayer, and of the possibility "of taking Heaven, as it were, by "storen." The American Congregational Chapel of Pera, and the Armenian Protestant Churches in Constantinople, offered up somewhat similar prayers for the welfare and preservation of the Allied armies, if not distinctly for their success over the forces of the Carr. It may be here added, that the members of the American Legation, as well as all of the Americans in Constantinople, are warm advocates of the cause of the Allies, and consequently of the Sultan. You will Alies, and consequently of the Sultan. You will recollect the language held by the present Minis-ter Resident, Carroll Spence, of Baltimore, on his presentation to the Sultan, in which he ex-presend himself warmly in favor of the Sultan's

In connection with these prayers and good an anecdote which is well known here, and genan anecdote which is well shown here, and generally believed to be founded upon truth. During the "season of prayer" alluded to, a Turkish gentleman of liberal teelings, called upon one of the highest Mohammedan ecclesiastical authorities of the capital, to tell him what the Christian sects and communities were doing, and to ask whether the same ought not to be done in all the mosques. The worthy Mussulman replied, "No my sen, we cannot pray for the success of the arms of the Sultan's Infidel Allies, for the bassed "Koran clearly forbids any such condescension."
What, then, may we do with propriety for se
"much good feeling on their part!" inquired the
more tolerant follower of the Prophet. "We

may, with every propriety," added the ecclesistic, "offer up our devout prayers of gratitude to Allah, who has been pleased to bring about a state of things, in our cause, wherein one kind of Infidel dog is fast killing off another kind, so that we may soon expect to see the whole Infide

race destroyed. Another anecdote is worth mentioning, as shows the progress of public opinion at Constantinople. A Mussulman gentleman of some rank and importance, recently mentioned, in conversa-tion about the war, that the Emperor of Russia had only asked that a few-say two or three—of the articles of the Koran, on the subject of the Sultan's Christian subjects, should be passed over or modified: "but," he added, "we find that after "the Euglish and French advised us to refuse the with him they would support us, they now serioutly ask us to throw the entire Koran into the Bosphorus. Surely our friends are more exact-

ing than our enemies.

Before this you will have seen in the French, if not also in the British papers, that the Sultan has been persuaded to adopt measures for the preven-tion and suppression of the slave-trade of Circassia. This, it is supposed, was done at the in-stance of Lord Stratford de Redeliffe. It is to the credit of the Czar of Russia that since his possession of the right of sovereignty over the Caucasus, he has doze all he could for the total suppression of that traffic. He always had a number of small cruisers off the coast of Circassia, to seeze upon any boats containing young boys and girls, with the appearance of slavery. Notwithstanding these, a goodly number of Circussian girls annu-ally reached here, via Trebizond, Suope, and Samsoun, on the southern shores of the Black Sea. Most of them come here in the English. Austrian and Turkish steamers, from Trebizond, as the children eithe traders. There is no doubt but that the trade will continue to be carried on, netwithstanding the Sultan's firmans, in the same manner as heretofore. As you will realily re-member, the Sultan's mother and his wives (if indeed his concubines can be so called) are, and have always been Circassian slaves.

had never heard of the Circassian slave-trade until now. Verily, "Buncombe" and "Humbug" have extended their reign to other lands than one which I need not name! The following are abridged translations of the Sultan's Armans, addressed to Mustapha Pacha, Muchie, or Commendation Chief of the armandation Chief of the same packets. mander-in-Chief of his army at Batum, a small town at the mouth of the Ichernk Too, near the

town at the mouth of the Ichernk Too, near the Circassin (Russian) frontier:

"M: VILLER. It has been accertained that there are some persons engaged in traveling in Georgia, where they take children and females whom they afterward dispose of as slaves. I need not add now abomicable this traffic is nor how much I condemn it. It is a kind of commerce wholly contrary to the principles of bonor and humanity. I have consequently given strict orders for preventing it and for the punishment of any one who persists in currying it on. The present firms has been usued a the view of conveying to you my sovereign command on the on. The present firman has been usued a tas view of conveying to you my sovereign command on the subject, and to direct you to inace it publicly known that wheever infringes against it, be it seller or purchaser, will be severely punished. You will adopt the most vigorous measures to enforce my communite, and to put a stop to this abominstile tradia. You will selve out for any children was may be now in the hands of the siave-dealers, and restore them to their perents and frience. The Muchia of Tremrand, and the subgovernors of the districts of Dyinik and Larietan have received Vizierial orders for the same purpose, with directions to prevent any females and children, thus carried away from their creating all homes, from being taken into the interior of Analialy, (Asia Minor,) or even to be disembacked upon its coast.

In the second arman, the Sultan enters into the subject of white slavery, somewhat philosophically. He therein states to the same Pasha:

"My Vizira: Man is the most noble of God's creatures. He was given liberty as a both-right, but contrary to his original destination and condition, some individuals among the threasters cruely deprive him of this divine gift, by seiling their own relations and other children of both seres into slavery. They even frequently steal the children of their reighbors for the purpose of selling them, like so many cattle.

many cattle.

This conduct is wholly incompatible with boman

my futflorates there have made on this head.

"On the receipt of my present Imperial firman, you will do all in your power, nonformably with your well known real and intelligence, to earry my orders into execution, and make them fully known to the Circassians. You will allow none of them to discuss the christian in the control of them to discuss the control of the

Moharrem, 10, 20th 1271, (October 20, 15MLT)
It is not supposed that these orders can suppress the slave-trade of the Georgians and Circassians, who will visit Constant nople, as usual, with their families. It is HERE, at the place of their sale, that the "oddous trade" must be suppressed—HERE, where the slaves are sold. Lake the African slave-trade, which can only be put an end to in the Brazilian Empire, and in Cuba, and not by cruisers on the coast, where the poor haman beings are seized and smuggled on board of the slavers. Pumsh the purchasers and not the the slavers. Punish the purchasers and not the sellers, and humanity's cause will be vindicated.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON ENLISTING FOREIGNERS.

Lord J RESSIL, in moving the second reading of the Enlistment of Foreigners bill, said so much prejudics had arisen upon the subject, that he felt it necessary to go at some length into the subject. He referred to the periods of Elizabeth, Cromwell, and Mariborough, to show that this country, when engaged in continental wars, had always availed itself of the aid of foreign soldiers, and those foreign troops had rendered essential goed service. He would not attempt to defend the employment of German troops in the American war, but in our continental wars against France, the dispatches of the Duke of Wellington hore ample proof of the valuable services of the German Legion, and nobody then thought of condemning their employment is the British service. He could not understand why the present Government was to be debarred from that which was granted under similar circumstances to other Administrations. Sir E. BULWER LYTTON objected to the bill as proclaiming to the world that England was no longer at the total process of the state of the could not understand the product of our own people, by intimating that England was no longer rely upon the spirit of her own children to maintain the national honor. The Government was deficient in foresight, or it would have been prepared for a war which every one out of the Cabinet clearly perceived to be inevitable. It was said that these rw pawers not for service in this country. If so, England was not the chortest say to the Crimea, and way not have taken the responsibility of at once eading these mercenaries to the Crimea, without deservance the coil of this country by bringing them mercenaries. The greater rumber of the foreigners serving under the Duke of Wellington were not mercenaries but Spaniare and Portuguese. He would at once admit the great envantage of an Austrian alliance, if it could

day six mouths.

Mr. M. Ginson deprecated the threat held out by Lord John Russell, that Ministers would resign should this bill not be carried, and then proceed to compute the employment of mercenaries to the savage warfare carried on in America, when the tomanawks of the Indians were unlisted in the warfare of civilized nations. The policy of the bill was most dangerous, for if they hird from some small State these 10,000 msn, it might be that ere long they would have to defend that State, as well as Turkey, against the power of Russia. day six mouths.

Lord Stavilly said be had great hopes they would Lord Stanilly said be had great hopes they would have reported for the recess without having come to a division on any subject, and he much regretted that each could not be the case, and that their unanimity should be destroyed by this bill. No sufficient necessity had been shown for it, and it looked as if there was a wish to sungrie it through the house before the centry could have time to have a proper acquaintance with a measure which it never would sanction had a reasonable time for its consideration been afforded. There were men enough in this country, who could easily be obtained without resorting to foreigners, and the country could easily bear the drain which would be thus made upon its population. If this were only a temporary emergency to be met, why not apply to the Emperor of France and subsidize 10,000 of his treeps

troops Lord Palmenston said he was both surprised and disappointed at the course pursued by the Opposition benches. The Government and been represented by ger, and yet, when the Government came for ward dasked the House to release them from a legal dif-culty which they thought it important to remove, key were met with constitutional disquisitions which one properly applied to antiquated matters in ages

Mr. Disparit admitted that the country was in refits anche in the session of the s her from 12,000 to 10,000. He had listened with great dwappointment to the speech of Lord John Russell, who had argued as if the objections to the measure were that Englishmen had a prejudice peror of Russia had proposed the partition of Furkey was guilty of the greatest negligence in not having a once commenced preparing for that which they ough to have known was all but inevitable—a war will

that power. He compared the expedition to Sevantopol to that of the Athenians against Sicily, but although all the circumstances were similar, as to the suddenness of the campaign—a winter campaign—a want of cavalry, and the besiegers finding themselves the besieged—still he boped that the result would be different. In the case of the Athenians, however, they appealed to the spirit of their countrymen, while our trovernment proposed to remedy the evil by appealing for the assistance of foreigners.

The House then divided, and the numbers were:

For the second reading 241

For the amendment 202

Majority...... 30

THE SIEGE OF SEVASTOPOLE

A MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The following is a copy of a report made by a medical officer, dated near Sevastopol, Dec. 2:

'There has been a great increase of dysentery and howel complaints during the last mouth. Lying out in the trenches for twenty hours at a time, in one position, and that a constrained one, componed with exposure to heavy dews at night and latterly to descending abovers—this dury almost constantly recurring, without intervals of rest—was, no doubt, the cause of the difference of the effection in operation.

THE SIEGE OF SEVASTOPOL

midable malady.

The deaths from cholers to the present date amount to thirty-one. Unless the from a best on intended and provided with warm electricy and used, the consequences will be most unelancholy, and the ex-ertions of the medical officers of attle await

consequences will be used the area of the received of the medical officers of intile avail.

VOICES FROM THE ALLIED CAMP.

The rate of the weather, the difficulties of transport on account of the condition of the roads, switthe debilitated condition of the roads, switthe debilitated condition of the roads, switthe decime among the trougs, especially those lately arrived, have been the engreeing topics of discourse among the British treeps in comp.

All the soun of the Levant—Italians, Souvesourse for the nonce into domestic servantry, and accompanied the expedition since it left Gallicoth, is rathering itself up, and returning to its course. The cats think the ship is sinking they cannot endure the cold and hardships of the camp any longer, and they are getting away as fast as they can to burrow in the dingy offer of it circulty either. The inconvenience of the proceeding to the linelies masters, who are thus described in their unity either. The inconvenience of the proceeding to the linelies masters, who are thus described in their units been discoursed by the proceeding to the linelies masters, who are thus described in their units for fellows our oblisheders begin to look. They have shoot the test of the past six months, it was no ordinary one; their frames have become intred to the dirt and expession to the face, and, with all this, the whole bearing infrastes the valuable confidence which, in action, so powerfully tends toward success but took not the regiment in the Crimes is at all like a regiment at Portsmonth—very far from it. At home, all is next and clean as a pin, here, dress is of the rougnest kind. Who is this new passing! Sorely he must be some stranger from the wilds of Tartary! No, he is one of the b werenowned army. Upon his head instead of a shake, he has placed the comfortable is no skine, or a piece of rope picked up from a rubbis-heap; his shoes and far soore his ankies, are covered with thick soud, in his mouth is a short day pipe, the con-

clean, as when waxing in turing down the streets of dear old England.

The read to Balaklaya from the camp is ten in thes deep in mud, and the scene which meets the eve to-day, almost defies description. Arabas broken down; mules turing along and slipping down; others fown.

mules to ling along and sipping down; others down, and not the least of ance of their ever rising again, Ac. The horses of the artillary are so dressifully weather beater, that they die two not three of a night in many divisions; and those of the cavary we wretched phosts of what they were drawn up in the belly and straight as a match—and two courts martial for effenses of the most unsoldierly character. The first charge was that against W. Holmes 4th Regiment, "For disgraceful conduct, in having, at "camp, before Sevastopol, on or about 22d November, at towel, handkerchief, a candle, some writing paper, and a sword, the property of Noncommissional Officers Ettienne Grollie and Jean "Alexis Dulac, of the 4th Regiment of Chasseurs" d'Afrique. The second charge was against Private Thomas Bartly and Private J Lithgow, 4th Regiment, "For disgraceful conduct, in having, at camp, before Sevastopol, on or about 21st November, stolen two five-franc pieces, a dorna, a soiling, "a ten-sous piece, a twenty five copeck piece, a penny piece, and some small Tarkish coins, the property of Louis Rapp and Pierre Montines, of the louis French Regiment of the same. All the prisoners were found culty and Pierre Montines, of the louis French Regiment of the same. All the prisoners were found culty and received this sentence

property of Louis Rapp and Pierre Montines, of the Louis French Regionent of the same. All the prisoners were found guilty, and received this sentence of punishment. Fifty lashes and to forfeit all advantage as to additional pay good conduct pay, and to pension on discharge, which might ofterwise have accrued to them from length of their fermer "service. Lord Ragian approved and confirmed the sentences but was pleased in mercy, to result half the corporal punishment in each case. These are disgusting occurrences, and expecially so as our allies were the parties injured, but they do not surprise any other acquainted with the world. Among sol lers of all armise there are to be found villains such as these apprincipled robbers, and we can only regret the fact.

regret the fact.

Large parties of Turks are employed at various places, draining the roads and trying to clear the mud. but their usual apathy always accompanies them, and it is only wonderful that they ever accompinh he work they are about, and have done so much at the earthworks and batteries. They ap-pear to be always thinking about it, and if they can only get a pape into their mouths, would stand up to their knees in mad until it dried around them.

This menth (writes the correspondent of The Low-lon Post on Dec. 1) has opened with as moist and miscrable a day as the worst Christian could wish his different enemy. As to the tents, those who use not be utmost vigilance have to live in marshes, and I eard one officer observe, good snipe shooting would on be found round his bed. I went to dine with a soon be found round his bed. I went to dine with a friend, and I felt as if I were in a vanit. Fortunately I had on long Eastern boots, but, oven with their assistance, the thick must was chilly to the feet, and a I round the curtain was an active family of ventilators. This, with ration pork, biscuit, and some few and small potators, would, I imagine, diagust any revice just errived from the good English home and fere. But we old hands are like nails. I dure say our friends picture a sad wizzened coughing set of createres filter for hospitals than the field, whereas, the fact is, we are, barring the recruits, in rude health, able to ear anything at any time, and as to myself. fact is, we are, baring the recrision in rade seating able to eat anything at any time; and as to myedf, although by no means a good-looking. I am to all intents and purposes a good-conditioned fellow. The great thing is a cheerful disposition and a determinant of the control of the union of the control o The great thing is a cheerful inspection and to one ministion to bear up to the atmost under every trial. Our party have "tun, innocent fun, for its motto; Guiseppe, Anastasi, or Feline, after dinner, brings the coffee, no chicory, but the genuine berry, roasted over Euseaun firewood, pounted with a Rassian shot, off times boiled in a Euseain kettle and served up on a table made of Russian wood, and when the beverage stands recking before us, then we chall over the e stands recking before us, then we chings of the day, the merriest of laughs a k: but morning, nown or eve, we are the southing chi-set morning, nown or eve, we are the same set minging with our follity just that restrain-influence which confined it all times within the net of propriety. The ng influence which confides it all times within the bounds of propriety. Bed luck will surely go with that man who gets the comps on the hights of Sevas-

avoid that is the being shot by our own sentries. The on, near officers are most hable to this annoyance. Not long ago Captain Chapman, R. E. and

when, to their intense disgust, two Minié bullets were buried at them by our over-active sentries. The semewhat astoniched officers at once rode up to the over realous soldiers, but on obtaining from them hitle satisfaction, and fearing another missile, they went on to the officer in command, but he was facetious, and laughingly said. "Sure, and the whole "party have been hoping to pot ye all the morning." On another occasion Captain Craige, R. E. was engaged in advance of the works, when, within a few yards of him, he heard the click of a ride, and, on turning round, found that a sentry had atmed at him. He rushed up to him, and soundly reproved him, but the only answer he got was this: "It's a vful lucky "that my mucket missed fire, sir, or you dobeen a "dead man now." This made the captain smile, and in the kindness of his heart he spoke cently, and told the housest solder that he was come forward, but on his return would say. Friend. "Take if you do," replied the obedient warrior, "I shall have to shoot every one who calls 'Friend, and Imass obey my officer a "telling."

the title.

As I passed through the several divisions this merning, it was amoning to observe the various contrivances for cooking with comfort. Some by a pening the back of a powder-canneter and cutting draught-holes through the opposite size, found the implement most effectual against rain and wind, others, less fortunate, cut out small holes in the earth, high behind, and so get protection, but the latest, and now very elever and comfortable plan is to form a large and deep square, as if a cellar were intended, and in it cook and fire can defy the most buskering weather. It is a sight worth seeing to get near half a dezen eld hands busy cooking. The blate, the dress, the intensits, the pit, and the cooks, the latter with each mainly faces, bristling with hair, and it is by the heartiest of laugh—all this makes a picture worthy the peaced of a Rembrandt.

There just been ever the ground on which the batthe of Inkermann was fought. Many reads of that
day still remain—Kussian cartridges, not yet by kenramrode—Minuchalls—Russian pennics—bolts—old
gancharrels doubled up—fragments of clothing, &c.,
but, above all, some hundreds of round shot and
sholls unburst lay about in all directions. The graves
of our brave men who fell on that das are also to be
seen, their heads marked by pyramula of the deadly
missiles by which so many feel. The graves of the
clients are still more conspicuous. From the numbers
let dead on the field it was found impossible to dig a
grave for each, so that their last resting place is
known by the innecessors of the earth throwin up—
piece about eight feet wide and as many yards long,
contacting, perhaps some twenty or that of these
poor follows. Twice has the ground been fought
over overe have the enemy been recails distant

dispatored to recaforce their hard-worked brethren in the Kast-the Reva, A. H. Parker and Owen, the latter a Fellow of Jose College, Oxford, the former the British chapter at Babia.

Correspondence of The Dady News.

Balantava, Saurday, Dec. 2, 1854.

The first of the waster months is over, and we are looking forward to the events of the second. As the weather is likely to play an important part in all we are going to do, and in all that is about to happen to is. I believe a few notes, copied from the dealy entrances into ay journal, will not be amiss, as showing what the Cromean winte, has been like in the month of November, 1854.

The leading festares in the state of the weather through the month were. Heavy rains, strong gales of wind, intense cold for a few hours, and a few sunny days, and nights as mild as English nights in the merry month of May. The first of November was a height day, sun shining out broad and clear, sharp, cutting wind.

The views dry and bitter cold.

night, he right from the 3d to the 4th was intensely cold. The light from the 3d to the 4th was intensely cold. The mirring of the 4th was cloudy. At 2 A M, we had the first heavy rain of the senson, which continued all day until after sunset, when it cleared up. The 5th Nov was the day of the battle of Inkurmann. A dense fog up to 11 A M. After that high wind, no rain, a sunny afternson.

The 6th, High wind. Bright day. Air mild. The 7th. Mild. At night positively warm in the valley, but intensely cold on the nights.

The 4th was mild, but cloudy, and with frequent gusts of wind. Rain fell in the evening.

The 9th. It rained all night, but cleared off after

The 9th. It rained all night, but cleared off after sunrise, and the day was bright, sunny, and dry.

Again rain at night.

On the 10th November it rained all the night pro

The 11th. The gale subsided in the course of the right. The morning was form ight. The morning was loggy, the day sunny, with equent showers of rain. At this date the roads were almost impracticable.
The 12th. Dry, windy night. Bright, equally morn-

ing. The 13th. A windy day, with frequent showers of

hard. Dark as night at \$\frac{1}{2}\$, and thunder-sterm at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ P. M. Storm of sleet had and snow from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ P. M. Four inches of show on the hights. It blew a gaie from \$7\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ P. M., and the wind was moderately high all night.

high all night.

15th. Sunny morning. A delightful breeze. Fine
weather all day.

15th. Squality all last night. Bright morning, and
sunny day. Wind hardly to be felt at Balaklava,
but disagreeably high in the comps.

17th. Warm genial weather. Summer sun, and

breeze. A beautiful day. Wind high on the hights. After the mild night, intensely sold at 4 A M.

19th. After the mild night, intensary sold at a M., and a gusty, squally, raw morning up to 10 A.M..
The day was again mild, but with high wind and fast drifting clouds. The night squally, 20th. Singht rain in the morning. Torrents of rain at 3 A.M., and all day long. Rain lessoned at night.

21st. Dry, mild morning. 22d. Dry morning, but cloudy. The sun broke rough at 11 A. M. Rain at sunset, and heavy rains all night, 23d. High wind: rainy, maddy, mild morning; rain

all day and all night.

24th. Rain, but clearing off very mild weather;
wind hardly felt at Balaklava, but strong on the

ghts.
28th. An English May-day, but the mud terrible.
28th. A dry, mild, cloudy day.

A dry, mild, cloudy day. Heavy rains. Rain and wind; sir mild.

20th. Rain and wind; ser finid.

20th. Dry, bright, mild: followed by heavy rains on the 1st December. We have the most confused statements of the probable state of the weather in this month and in January. Some of the natives talk of heavy falls of arow, but if such there ever have been, they must be the exception, not the rule—for in anow countries every house has its sleigh, while in the small portion of the Crimes which the army has hitherto seen hardly any aligning series to be found. Not are portion of the Crimes which the army has hitherto seen, hardly any sleights were to be found. Nor are the roots of the houses strong and steep enough for a snew country. Others see it that the rains will cease about the middle of this menth, and dry weather, slightly frosty, set in, and continue to about the end of January, when the storms, fogs and rain of the Crimean winter really commence: and others again will have it that the rains and gaies will continue up to the advent of spring—that is to say to the end of March. It is to be toped that the latter prediction is a talse one, for the roads, which commenced being impracticable on the lithuit, are now almost wholly so, and nothing but the imperative necessities of the suny can conquer the enormous difficulties the Commissariat nave to surmount in the conveyance of stores up to camp. As it is, the mortality among the overworked and under-fed draught cattle is becoming more claims ing as day follows day, each day adding to the quagmine character of the roads, and lessening the alarming as day follows day, each day ariding to the quagmine character of the roads, and besending the number of the heasts of labor. And as each animal dies, its share of the work falls upon its survivors. Aratas, to, get broken. Still, I cannot bear that a casures have been taken to get up a fresh supply of draught eattle and wagons from Constantinople. Varta and Eupatoria. Some of the divisions were a week ago placed on balf rations, simply because it was impressible to get the previsions up to camp. Half

a pound of meat and biscuit, with no rice, is certainly not enough to sustain our soldiers under the extractionary fatigues they have to bear; and if this state withings continues much longer, the result, as affecting the health and efficiency of the troops, cannot fail be most lamentable.

the most lamentable.

"It is now pouring rate—the skies are black ink—the wind is howling over the staggaring tests the trenches are turned into dayes—in the feets it water is sometimes a foot deep—our men have either warm or water-proof clothing—they are a for 12 hours at a time in the trenches—they applyinged into the inevitable miseries of a wine caspary—and not a soil seems to care for their confise or even for their lives. These are hard trutts, he the people of England must hear them. They make the streets of London, to the rain, leads the life of prince compared with the British soldiers who as he had the streets of London, to the rain, leads the life of prince compared with the British soldiers who as he they are the streets of London, to the rain, leads the life of prince compared with the British soldiers who as he they are the streets of London, to the rain, leads the life of prince compared with the British soldiers who as he the streets of London, to the rain, leads the life of prince compared with the British soldiers who as he had the reaches between the streets of London, the rain, leads the life of prince compared with the British soldiers who as he had the sealers of the late of th

A cranken man may put an end to the Britan ple expedition and had rice, for, if a ressel caught for in one of the gales of wind to which this name to lake is exposed, nothing could save the vessel, packed, as they are, without order or arrangement with builed anchors, cables crossing and recrossing each other, and hassers made fast in every direct gales.

Although the men are only left for twelve home the Attrough the men are any ter for two constraints in the trenches at a spell, they suffer considerably from the effects of cold, set, and exposure. The prevalent diseases are tover disentery, and durrhes, and in the Light Division, on which a large share of the labor of the army falls there were 350 men on the sick list a day or two ago. The men's clothes are the arbitrar and tattered, and are not fit to resist rain per or cold.

return shot for shot the never the enemy fee. Of the course, as the constain of the fire of our batters for allows the besieged, or rather the partially invested force in passession of the town, to do as they please, the Enseines very wisely go to work to increase their mental defenses, and they are said to have constructed structure at large scale.

"I suppose one must will hear one's letters 'Siege of the place a batteries on a large scale.

"I suppose one must will hear one's letters 'Siege of the place a batterie on all this delay increase the deficulty which was caused by our original neglect and indifference toward the formulable works which was caused by our original neglect and indifference toward the formulable works which have converted Sevantapolities are discussed by the unset formicable deleasaive positions the world ever saw. If we had men eaough to do it effectually pathage the best rain of reducing the place would be to descend in othe valley admission a sound bearing to Prince Menchiked and Gen. Liprand delve them out of the field and then quiet by draw a corror round the place, including forts, citable carthworks, and batteries from the Belbekt to Malchiava. How many men would do this ' Per-

Layranci, dive them out of the field, and then quies, by daw a certoin round the place, inclosing forts, eitherly as a certoin round the place, inclosing forts, eitherly consisted the sufficient.

"When the people hear that our army is, and have been for some days past, half-starving of hunger, and that the sickness which always prevails in camp, sided by a fresh cutburst of cholera, is finding but too many victors among our exhausted ranks, they will see that every effect in the power of the country to make is put forth to succor them. What is the new in disguising the fact." I see none.

The army is safering greatly, worn out by night work by vigil in rain and storm by hard labor in the treeches they find themseives subdenly reduced to short allowance, and the excellent and ample ratious they had been in the habit of receiving out off or miscrably reduced. For nine days there has been, with very few exceptions, no issue of tex, coffee, or sugar to the treeps. These however, are invaries, not necessaries of military life.

"Yesterday Nov. 30) the issue of mest to the man of the Fourth Division was restricted in most instances to two concess of next, and that most was sail perk. This division received part of its grog or raises of rum. The general allowance is reduced to onathird or even to one-quarter of a pound of sail mest."

"The cholera when broke sut on the night of the sub of November, continues its ravages, and we cannot estimate the number of deaths from it and its abouters in the destruction of life lower than 60 per diem. No less than "5 men died the night of the sub of November, continues its ravages, and we cannot estimate the number of deaths from it and its abouters in the destruction of life lower than 60 per diem. No less than "5 men died the night of the sub of November, continues its ravages, and we cannot estimate the number of deaths from it and its abouters in the destruction of life lower than 60 per diem. No less than "5 men died the night of the and of the Rife Brigade, a young and popu naval lieutenants of the brigade of scamen, amount og to twenty, it is stated only five are able to work.

portant and satisfactory nature. It is two days later than that in The Globe of Saturday, namely, to Dec.

9. Gen. Liprandi's corps have abandoned the hights above Bai-klava, thus leaving our position free from even the threat of attach. Gen Liprandi has joined his forces to those under Dannenberg, and both have retired their troops from the valley of the Chernaya to the hights at the north side of the river, while there is every reason to believe that the main body of the Russian army outside Sevastopol has fallen back upon Barbchi-serai. This intelligence is confirmed by a dispatch from Admirai Hamelin, published in the Montreur of to-day.

The difficulty which the Russians have already found in bringing up provisions to their army outside Sevastopol must be increased as their roads get write from rain, and before snow roads can be formed. It is said that a complete famine prevails in Southers Russia and that the victualling of the Russian armies is so bedly managed that only the corps which are stationed the nearest to the depots receive any provisions, while those at a greater distance are left to their fate. The garrison of Sevastopol already feels the effect of this serious state of things, and the strength of the soldiers becomes exhausted in the works, without being renewed by sufficient food. The want of meet is replaced by a profuse allowance of spirituous liquors, which however, cannot last long, and its use, instead of causing enthusiasm, only causes a kind of lethergy.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS FOR NEXT YEAR.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS FOR NEXT YEAR.

St. Peterseuro, Dec. 8, 1854.

It ought not to be supposed in England that because Russia remained entirely passive this summer in the Baltic, and allowed her ships to be cooped up at Cronstact and Sweaborg, that he intends to follow a similar course in the cassing campaign in the Baltic. It may with truth be asserted that the declaration of war took Russia by surross, and that with all tic. It may with true be asserted that the declara-tion of war took Russia by surprise, and that, with all the gigantic resources she possesses, neither the army nor the fortresses were at all prepared for active war-fare. The same may be said with regard to the savy, and to a much greater extent, both in the Baltic and the Black Sea.

imperial arsensis fer putting the Baltin fleet is a con-dition not only to carry on a defensive war, but even to assume the offensive, are of such vast magnitude that they ought not to be overlayed in England of thought lightly of. The most important of these measures is the immediate formation of no less than twenty six reserve companies of sallors or ships' crews to repose those who may be swent off by British and French cannon balls next summer. Ac-cording to the Russian system, the Baltin il-et is di-vided into three divisions; the headquarters of the first and second being at Cronstadt, and of the third at Neeshory.

at Sweaborg.

The old line-of-battle soip Andreas, 84, is to be converted into a block ship, in lich of the Arsis, 74, which will be fitted for active service. The new screw three-decker building here is to be called the Emperor Alexander, and is to be ready for service by the end of March next. The impracticable old ship Empeten et, is to do duty as a harbor-ship, and will be replaced by the Natromenia, 74, and receive the chip and the pulpage or crew. The old line of battle ship Empress Alexandria, 14, the frigate Proserpine, 45, and the brig Kasansety, 20, are to be broken up, 25 being perfectly unserviceable.

being perfectly unserviceable.

The steam squadron which as I informed you in a former letter, had left Sweatory for a ornice on the withdrawal of the British fleet, consisted of the Kanthorse-power, carrying the flag of